

were comparatively numerous and in good order. In another part of the great forest we walked up a wide ride lined with willows and aspen and searched in vain for larvae of the *Apaturas* and of *Limenitis populi* L. which is prevalent in these forests in mid-June. Both the small fritillaries were again common. Later we found a rough grassy slope bordering a disused quarry where *E. medusa* was flying. It was near the *hameau* of Aublain, a point for this species more westerly than any marked on the Atlas Provisoire. In this spot we also saw *C. palaemon*, *Spialia sertorius* L. and *Cupido minimus* Fuessly. In the later afternoon we halted in another part of the forest where we came across *N. lucina* in another very westerly point of its range as well *Thymelicus sylvestris* Poda, a very early date for this Skipper. We returned to Bellignies via Beaumont and Malplaquet, scene of the famous battle in 1709. The grounds of the Château de Croy produced a good many *A. cardamines* and *Pieris napi* L. We recorded just 30 species of butterflies in the four days of quite profitable collecting in this very interesting part of northern France and southern Belgium. On 29th May I returned by the same route as I arrived, taking the Milan express at Aulnoye to Calais and reaching London the same afternoon after what had proved a most pleasant and profitable few days thanks to the kindness of my hosts.

## Notes and Observations

BUTTERFLIES IN THE ISLES OF SCILLY. — I was interested in the article *Late Autumn in the Isles of Scilly* by Mr. R. P. Demuth (*Ent. Record*, 86: 72-73). I have been bird-watching in the Scillies during early October since 1968, but unfortunately have kept butterfly records only since 1971. The weather during my visits in 1971 and 1972 was, for the most part, warm and sunny, in 1973, colder but still fairly sunny, but in 1974 it was cold and showery with frequent strong winds, hence the paucity of sightings in the last two years, particularly in 1974.

Detailed below are my sightings for the four years:

1971 (2nd to 9th October): Speckled Wood (*Pararge aegeria*), numerous — easily the most abundant species. Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), common; seen on St. Mary's, Tresco and St. Agnes. Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*), fairly common. Small Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*), a few seen, mainly on St. Agnes.

1972 (30th September to 7th October): Speckled Wood, common. Wall butterfly (*Pararge megera*), one on St. Mary's. Red Admiral, common; particularly in the Abbey Gardens, Tresco. Painted Lady, only two seen. Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*), very few seen. Meadow Brown (*Maniola jurtina*), one or two on St. Agnes. Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*), two blues swirling away in the wind on St. Agnes were almost certainly of this species. Large White (*Pieris brassicae*), a few seen. Small White (*Pieris rapae*), a few seen.

1973 (29th September to 6th October): Speckled Wood, seen on St. Mary's and St. Agnes, but fewer than in previous two years. Red Admiral, few; seen on St. Mary's, Tresco and St. Agnes — most on the last named. Painted Lady, one seen on St. Mary's. Small Copper, total of seven seen, all on St. Mary's. Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*), one seen on St. Mary's. Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), a reliable report of one caught by schoolboys on St. Mary's.

1974 (28th September to 5th October): Speckled Wood, few; seen on St. Mary's and St. Agnes. Red Admiral, one seen on St. Mary's. Small Copper, four seen on St. Agnes, one on Bryher. Large White, one or two on St. Mary's and St. Agnes. Small White, one or two on St. Mary's and St. Agnes.

I have not kept any records of moths, but I clearly remember on my visit to the island in October 1969 seeing a Humming Bird Hawk Moth (*Macroglossum stellatarum*) in the Abbey Gardens on Tresco. — G. SUMMERS, 23 West Close, Stafford, ST16 3TG, 9.x.1974.

FURTHER RECORDS OF *MACROGLOSSUM STELLATARUM* L. IN S. DEVON IN 1974.—Since noting a *M. stellatarum* in my m.v. trap on 23rd June, I have recorded the following daylight sightings: — 28.vi (2), 1.vii (2), 14.vii (2), 19.vii (1), 20.vii (1), 23.vii (1), 26.vii (1), 20.vii (2), 2.viii (2), 8.viii (1). All moths were flying along the cliff face at the north end of Clapton Sands.—H. L. O'HEFFERNAN, 3 Coombe Meadows, Chillington, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT BY COURTESY OF CRAYFORD (KENT) FREIGHT SERVICES: *THERETRA NESSUS* DRURY. — Tom Fox, a member of our local Field Club, was handed a Hawk Moth recently which he has passed on to me. The moth was found by Colin McIver (whose company use aluminium containers for export and import) when inspecting an empty container following its arrival from Australia to this country with a load of meat. The container, approximately 20 feet by 7 feet by 7 feet, is the type where as soon as the lid is sealed the built in refrigeration plant starts. One can only assume that the moth, having found a niche in an eyehole in the floor, was then frozen to death. It was in reasonably good condition apart from a rubbed thorax, and has been identified as *Theretra nessus* Drury, an Indo-Australian species. My thanks to Mr. Stanley Jacobs who took it to the British Museum for me, and to Mr. Alan Hayes of the Museum staff, who identified it. — P. J. RENSHAW, 53 Links Road, West Wickham, Kent, 15.ii.1975.